



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

pany them on their trip of inspection on the passenger vessels and I have accepted the invitation.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *December 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended December 28:

From all causes there were 38 deaths reported, 2 being from yellow fever. Six new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week.

The recent cool weather and the norther which is blowing at present will about settle the present yellow fever epidemic.

There have been no cases of smallpox reported here or in the surrounding country, and there is little danger of any cases being conveyed aboard of the vessels.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Inspection service at St. John.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *December 31, 1901.*

SIR: I entered upon the duties as medical inspector of vessels departing for the United States from this port, on the 22d instant, after having taken the oath required. I would respectfully report the services performed by me for the week ended December 28, viz, number of vessels inspected, 4; seamen inspected, 83; seamen vaccinated, 3; passengers vaccinated, 6.

Respectfully,

T. D. WALKER,

United States Medical Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NORWAY.

Quarantine proclamation.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, *December 9, 1901.*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a quarantine proclamation issued by the royal Norwegian Governments justice and police department on December 2, 1901. I also send translation.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,

United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation, December 9, 1901.]

Proclamation from the royal Norwegian Governments department of justice and police.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, *December 2, 1901.*

A royal proclamation is made to day, as follows:

It is hereby ordered, that in compliance with paragraph 2, in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the city of Liverpool, in England, which by proclamation

of November 7, 1901, was proclaimed infected with the oriental plague, shall not be so considered as infected any longer.

With which all concerned have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice; while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, May 23 and July 17, 1900, January 17, February 28, August 12, September 30, and November 7, 1901, the city of Constantinople, in Turkey, and Glasgow, in Scotland, the city of Smyrna, in Asia, and places located along the bay of the same name, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Manila, Formosa, the ports in Egypt, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, in South Africa, the Reunion Islands and Mauritius, also the city of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with the oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

A. QVAM,
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

ONTARIO.

Prevalence of smallpox in the province.

LONDON, ONTARIO, December 21, 1901.

SIR: While smallpox has been more or less prevalent in this province for the past year, yet I have not before seen as complete and comprehensive a statement of its prevalence and wide dissemination as the one I have the honor of herewith inclosing.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CULEAR,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Smallpox in Ontario.

TORONTO, CANADA, December 20, 1901.

A statement issued by the provincial authorities shows that there are at present 342 cases of smallpox in Ontario; and in all 580 cases have occurred since October 1. The disease now exists in 63 municipalities, in 21 counties, as follows: Bruce, 5 cases; Carlton, 144; Haldimand, 8; Huron, 1; Kent, 4; Lambton, 1; Lanark, 1; Leeds and Grenville, 3; Middlesex, 1; Muskoka and Parry Sound, 29; Norfolk, 1; Peterboro, 1; Prescott and Russell, 20; Renfrew, 11; Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, 12; Welland, 2; Wentworth, 1; York, 1; Algona, Nipissing, and Thunder Bay districts, 50. The mildness of the disease has been marked, only 3 deaths having been reported.

It is noticeable that the disease is widely disseminated. In August, the provincial board of health reported the province to be absolutely free from a case of disease for almost a fortnight. New cases have appeared on the Ottawa border—in the city of Ottawa first, and subsequently at other points. The spread of the disease in this instance has been from the Province of Quebec. With the beginning of September hundreds of men from Quebec and the Ontario counties along the Ottawa River went for their winter work to the lumber camps in northern Ontario, and carried with them the disease into a number of centers. On November 15, there were 24 cases in "new" Ontario at seven centers. The disease thus introduced spread from the Ottawa center, and in the lumber-camp centers, and to these must be added 6 cases from Manitoba which have been traced to harvesters returning home from that province. Cases have also been brought in at the Soo at Detroit, and one or two from New York State, and one outbreak from Minnesota.

Commenting on these facts, Dr. Bryce remarks that a real danger exists in Ottawa from which the disease has spread to many of the municipalities in the surrounding districts, and says that it may be expected to continue to do so if the outbreak in the city is not promptly curtailed. The numerous other centers, he says, reported cases where the outbreak will doubtless disappear with the first cases. It has been shown that while easy to deal with the first case, it becomes extremely difficult to deal with it when they become so numerous as they have in Ottawa. The doctor adds that experience everywhere has again demonstrated in Ontario the utility of vaccination.